APRIL 25, 1771. THE NUMBER 1030.

VIRGINIA GAZETTE.

With the freshest ADVICES, FOREIGN and DOMESTICK.

IN CIVITATE LIBERA LINGUAM MENTEMQUE LIBERAS ESSE DEBERE.——*Suet.* in *Tib.* S. 28.

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PHILO-DICAIOS *to* EIRENOPOIOS.

WHEN I first saw the Name Eirenopoios subscribed to a Paper in Answer to one wrote by Philo-Dicaios, I was in great Hopes then, when a Peacemaker and a Lover of Justice met, a lasting Peace would ensue. But how great was my Surprise when, upon upon reading your Paper, I found that the Name of *Eironopoios*, or rather *Eironopolos*, would suit you better! However, as you have not spent your whole Strength in Ridicule and Abuse, the common stale Method of replying to Arguments, otherwise unanswerable, but have endeavoured to justify the Act complained of, you are entitled to an Answer.

Observing a material Alteration in the Clergy Law of 1748, not without some Apprehensions of Danger to our Establishment and Properties, I made Use of the Privilege, common to all free born Subjects, of addressing my Brethren of the Clergy, not with a Design *to inflame the Resentment*, as you falsely construe my Conduct, but purely to excite their Attention to that Object, and put them on considering whether or not, or how far, their Rights may be affected by it. You, indeed, by a Parade of Arguments (though I think them weak and inconclusive) endeavour to justify the Act; not so much with a Design to gain Conviction as to lull the Clergy asleep, and to divert their Attention from what I had proposed to their Consideration.

For this Purpose you tell them, and endeavour to prove it, "that this new Act puts them on a better Footing than they were by the Act of 1748;" even the *respectable* Footing of Officers, who, it seems, by Virtue of an old Law, can recover their Fees by *Motion*, while the Clergy lie exposed to a tedious Lawsuit to recover their Salaries. As I have a better Opinion of our Legislature than to think any such Thing of them, I hope you are mistaken. As little can I join with you in Opinion that they intended to subject the Clergy to the other Disadvantages which you say they laboured under by that Act, and which you seem purposely to aggravate; not so much from a real good Will to them, as to reconcile them to the present Innovation, it being natural for Men to choose of two Evils the least. But, as I am no Lawyer, I will not dispute the Point with you; only be assured that if I had ever thought this was the Case I should have been the first to complain of it, and to petition for an Alteration, though not one of the present Kind.

And as to the real and indisputable Injury resulting to the Clergy from the present Alteration in deferring the Payment of their Salaries *one Month* longer than they were by the Act of 1748, this you counterbalance by the speedy Remedy of a *Motion, and the Power this Act will give the Vestries of paying the Ministers Money for their Tobacco at the highest Prices.* This, I am afraid, few Vestries will do; though, if they should, I should like the Remedy as bad as the Disease. For I would have no such Power lodged in Vestries; no, not even to do their Ministers a Favour. Their Office I would have so circumscribed by Law as to deprive them of all discretionary Power, because this discretionary Power can answer no Purpose but to make the Minister *dependent* on them; and, by that Means, to lessen his Weight among his People, and consequently to defeat his Power of doing good. The other Day, speaking of this new Act, I asked a Vestryman, how he would act in Case he was to buy the Minister's Salary; namely, whether he would buy it at those Warehouses, and in those Counties, where Tobacco sold highest, or where he could buy it cheapest. He answered, without Hesitation, that he thought his Duty to the People obliged him to buy it where he could get it cheapest. Now this is a Power that no common Collector ever pretended to, they all declaring that they paid the Minister his Proportion of the *good* as well as the *bad* Tobacco they collected. So that what before was unjustly practised seems now established into a Law.

I do not find so much Difference amongst Men as is commonly pretended. As human Nature is the same in all, furnish them with the same Opportunities, lay the same Temptations before them, or come to their Price, and they generally act all alike; and therefore the Clergy need not expect much better Treatment from the Buyers of their Salaries under this Act than from the common Collectors under the old. Add to this, that upon Supposition the Minister does not contract with his Vestry for Money in Lieu of Tobacco, he is left a Prey to the Depredations and Exactions of the Collectors as much now as ever; insomuch, that, if the Vestry should take it into their Heads to use their Influence, and the Collector the Chicanes of his Office and the Chicane of Law, I do not know but they may force him into what Composition they please. Generous Vestries, I am sensible, will not do this; but your *Hagglers*, as you call them, will be sure to do it, more especially those who think it one Part of their Duty to inspect the Parson's Conduct, for Fear he should cheat or impose on the Parish.

Thus the Buyers of the Ministers Tobacco will always think it their Duty to practise what the Law puts in their Power, and they will be sure to do it when they have the prevailing Motive of Self Interest to spur them on. And therefore, upon the Whole, I cannot see what the Clergy will get by this Act, unless it be *out of the Fryingpan into the Fire.* I need not mention the other Disadvantages to the Clergy resulting from it. They have been mentioned already by Philo-Dicaios the first, for the second I have not seen. I shall only take Notice of the Absurdity of one Caviller, who perverts the Supposition of the Court's Business being retarded by Rain, Sickness, and other Contingencies, into an Implication of a three Months Rain. One has a Right to make a Supposition, where there is a *Possibility*; but here, considering the Number of Courts in Virginia, there is more than a *Probability* that this will be the Case of some of them, and so a partial Inquiry, at least, will result to the Clergy.

Let us now consider this Act as an Infringment of the Clergy's Establishment, by the Substitution of Money instead of Tobacco. The Clergy, perhaps, may look upon this Innovation as an Introduction to a Money Establishment for the future; and their being left a Prey by it to the Ravages of Collectors may increase their Suspicion, as their being thus left will be a Means to force them into it.

Jealousy, Sir, is perhaps the best Guardian of Liberty. The History of the English Nation shows this. But what Reason the Clergy of Virginia have to be jealous of their Liberty will best appear from some late Acts which have shifted their Livings from Tobacco to Money, and from Money to Tobacco, again and again.

I learn, from a Publication of Colonel Bland, that a Petition was given in to the Assembly in 1753, and treated as the Act of the Clergy, to have their Salaries settled in Money. Now mind the unequal Dealing: That Year Money was petitioned for, but rejected, and Tobacco forced upon them; in the Year next but one, namely, in 1755, they were deprived of their Tobacco, and Money forced upon them; and in 1758 the same Act was revived, but with greater Aggravations of Injustice.

The Clergy of the Counties of Princess Anne and Norfolk, in one End of the Colony, and of Hampshire, Frederick, and Augusta, in the other End, were deprived of their Tobacco, and forced to accept a Compensation in Money, much to their Loss.

In 1755, upon a mere popular Cry of Scarcity, raised by self-interested and designing Persons, and propagated by others of the same Kidney, the whole Body of the Clergy were deprived of their Tobacco, and forced to put up with Money, about twenty per Cent. under the Value.

In 1758, upon a like Cry, a like Act was made to strip the Clergy of their Tobacco, and to give them only the third Part of the Value of it in Money; and this by retrospective temporary Acts, calculated for ten or twelve Months, manifestly with a Design that they might have their Effect before [illegible]dy could be applied, and all contrary to the first Principles of [illegible]nt, to Justice, to Law, to Royal Instructions and Commands, to Property, and every Thing dear to Man.

These, Sir, are recent Facts, fresh in the Memory of every Body; and Facts are stubborn Things, and will speak for themselves. They will speak out, that if these Acts were not made with a Design to render the Livings of the Clergy *uncertain* and *precarious*, and themselves poor and dependent, they certainly look like such a Design. God forbid that I should judge uncharitably; but does not a bad Act imply a bad Intent? It certainly does, in the Eye of the Law and common Sense; and Christian Charity does not gainsay it. But how did the Clergy behave under these multiplied Oppressions? Did not they bear them with more than Christian Patience? Did they make any Opposition till Patience and Submission ceased to be Virtues, and they were called upon by a prior Duty they owe their God, their King, and their Country? And as the present Alteration of the Clergy Law from Tobacco to Money, and that a fluctuating provincial Currency too, wears in their Eye a threatening Aspect, who can blame them for taking the Alarm? More especially as the Alteration was made unsolicited, unpetitioned for, and without being allowed the Honour of a Consultation; a Compliment the Legislature of Maryland did not think beneath them to pay their Clergy, on a similar Occasion. This last Circumstance gives every Clergyman in Virginia a Right to say, with the Poet,

——*Timeo Danaos, & dona ferentes.*

As to the Money Compensation tendered to the Clergy by this Bill, let me remind you, and them, that Money, of all Kinds, is of an uncertain and precarious Value, and more especially a fluctuating provincial Currency. Dean Swift, in a Paper on the Value of Money, proves, to Demonstration, the bad Policy of all publick Establishments in taking Money, instead of the Necessaries of Life, for their Support; and instanceth in some Colleges, who, by Compositions of this Kind, have impoverished themselves, and quite defeated the End of their Institution. The Reason is, the Necessaries of Life kept up in Value, and always will, while Money fell prodigiously. Mr. Hume also takes Notice of the gradual Decline of the Value of Money, in several Places of his History. Indeed Money, and especially Sterling Money of Great Britain, might suit the present Clergy as well as Tobacco; but it would ruin their Successours. Let no Clergyman then think of any Compositions of this Kind, who considers himself as a Trustee not to see the Patrimony of the Church handed down to Posterity in a worse Condition than he found it; because such a Composition may hurt himself, but is sure to ruin Posterity. Tobacco has born a good Price these several Years, and is likely to keep up, from the increasing Demand for it, and the exhausted State of our Lands here; and though no Necessary of Life is a safer Support than any Money whatever, even Sterling Money of Great Britain.

These, Sir, are my Thoughts on this Subject. If they are wrong, impute it to the Score of human Infirmity and Fallibility, but not to any inflaming Design. I would willingly deserve the Name you have assumed. Legislation is a deep Subject. It requires great Forecast and Consideration, a deep Insight into human Nature, and a thorough Acquaintance with civil Policy and the Practice of Statesmen in former Ages; but as in other Things, so in this, Experience must correct all our Reasonings. Perhaps then it would not be amiss for the Assembly to suspend the Execution of some Acts till they learn the Sentiments of the People out of Doors. What escapes one Eye may be seen by another; and more than human Wisdom has told us, *that in the Multitude of Counsellors there is Safety.*

Before I conclude, let me assure the Reader that Nothing here said is written with a Design to create or renew any Breach between the Clergy and Laity, being very sensible that the Interests of Religion, as well as of civil Society, depend very much on their mutual good Agreement. Let me observe farther, that never perhaps, in any Age, did Religion more need the Countenance of the Legislature than in the present. And how this Countenance is to be shown more properly than by providing for the Ministers of it a decent and suitable Maintenance, and by protecting them in their Rights and Properties, I know not. I plead not for great Wealth, or Power. I only plead for such a Provision, and especially an independent One, as will enable them to do Service to Religion, and encourage Men of Fortune and Family, even the Legislature themselves, to breed up their Sons to the Church. What Pity is it that the best Cause should not have the ablest Defenders! And what a Reflection is it on a Christian Legislature that the Provision made for the Clergy is so scanty as to be deemed, in some Measure, *scandalous!* so *scandalous*, that it is often made the last Refuge for Bread!

As you cannot take a more effectual Method to sink a Man in the Esteem of the World than by calling him *poor*, so you cannot more effectually defeat the End and Design of the Clergy than by keeping them *poor* and *dependent*; for such is the Constitution of human Nature, and such the Practice of the World, that *Disrespect* at least, if not *Contempt*, inseparably attends Poverty and a mean Appearance. And what Man will regard, or be influenced, by the Example or Precept of such a despicable or contemptible Object? Nor will it suffice to say that a good exemplary Life will secure them against such Treatment. The Man that asserts this must know little of the World. The Laity themselves know better. They know that Something else is necessary, *when they court the Mean to cope with the Great.* But such Considerations will have but little Weight with those who look upon Truth to have no Weight when it comes from the Mouth of a Clergyman pleading his own Cause. But I have done with the Subject, and I dare say shall never appear in it again. Others may assume my Name, and provoke fresh Abuse, even personal, as they have done heretofore, but that will be little regarded by

PHILO-DICAIOS.

CONSTANTINOPLE, *November* 15.

NOTWITHSTANDING the Advantages which General Count Tottleben has gained over the Pachas who opposed his Entrance into Armenia, he has been obliged to abandon that Province without attacking the Fortress of Akalsike, to which he had approached within a League. This Retreat has lost the Russians all the Advantages which they had obtained in those Parts, during the former Part of the Campaign.

The Plague has considerably decreased in this Metropolis. The Russian Fleet has absolutely left our Seas, and the Price of Commodities has been considerably lowered since the Navigation of the Dardanelles has been opened.

November 17. The Chevalier Tot is returned here, after putting the Dardanelles in a good State of Defence; and the Grand Seignior has made an Offer to pay him a Hundred Scudis a Day, not only during the Continuance of the War, but afterwards, on Condition of his residing at this Place, in Order to teach the Turks military Discipline.

STRALSUND, *December* 5. Last Wednesday, in the Afternoon, the Powder Magazine in this Town blew up, at a Time when all the Workmen were in it. By this Accident upwards of a Hundred People lost their Lives, and about a Thousand were dangerously hurt. Seventy Houses were thrown down, and all the Windows in the Town were broken.

VENICE, *December* 12. We hear, by Letters from Constantinople, that the Grand Seignior will not listen to any Proposals of Peace, and that his Highness has resolved to put himself at the Head of three Hundred Thousand Men next Campaign, to chase the Russians from all the Conquests they have made in his Empire.

WARSAW, *December* 29. Letters from Lemberg, dated the 23d of this Month, declare that the Turks have surrendered up the Fortress of Schurschewo, the last important Place on the Danube, to the Russians, who have taken Possession of it.

PISA, *January* 12. This Morning Count Orlow, Minister Plenipotentiary and General of the Russian Troops, arrived here from Leghorn, after having performed his Quarantine. He is accompanied by the English Envoy, and intends to pass Part of the Winter here, and at Leghorn, in Order to inspect the refitting of his Squadron, several of which are expected from the Archipelago and Messina at Port Ferrajo and Leghorn, where they will be repaired and careened. The Sieur Rutherford, Commissary of the Court of Petersburg, will sell at Leghorn the Prizes taken by the Russians, some of which have lately arrived in the Harbour.

LEGHORN, *December* 29. A Russian Officer, who is at the Lazaretto, has furnished us with the following Anecdote. Mr. Fort, of Marseilles, who in the last War of France with the English commanded the Ship called the Swallow, having entered, since the Beginning of this Campaign, into the Russian Service, was received, in Quality of a first Lieutenant, on Board the Admiral's Vessel, and greatly distinguished himself at Napolia di Romania, but in the Sea Fight at Chesme showed an unexampled Intrepidity on Board a Vessel whose Fate is well known, and where he commanded three Guns on the first Deck. Half an Hour after the Commencement of the Engagement a Ball carried off his Nose, and Part of his Cheek; he only covered his Face with a Handkerchief to stop the Blood, and would neither quit his Guns nor afford any Time for an Application. A Quarter of an Hour after a Ball carried off his right Arm near the Shoulder, and knocked him down. He yet had sufficient Force to get up, and attempted to take his Sword with his left Hand, when a third Ball cut his Body in two, as he was attempting to rise. He has been greatly regretted, and Count Orlow was much affected at the Loss of this brave Man. The Combat was no sooner over than he inquired if Mr. Fort was married, if he had Children, and where his Family lived; he ordered that Nothing should be neglected to gain that Information, desiring to procure for his Widow a comfortable Pension for the Remainder of her Days.

January 2. All the Letters from Spain say that the Catholick King is firmly resolved to remain sole Master of the Navigation of the South Sea, and consequently not to tolerate any foreign Nation that should establish Settlements there, nor even in the Straits of Magellan.

LONDON, *January* 26.

Proceedings in the Upper Room of the Robinhood Society *on Friday last.*

THE Ministry laid before the Room the Declaration of the Spanish Ambassadour, and our Acceptance of it. Then they sat silent, without daring to utter a Word in Favour of it.

The Duke of Marchester observed, that such Silence was extraordinary; that though, upon the Face of the Declaration, it appeared very inadequate and insufficient, yet he would form no final Judgment without farther Information; and therefore made a Motion similar to that which, on the same Day, had been made in the Lower Room, in Substance being that all the Information which had been received by Administration of the Designs of Spain upon Falkland's Island, and the Papers that passed in the subsequent Negotiation for the Reparation of that Injury, should be laid before the Room.

Lord Rochford, with great Candour, said he wished every Information relative to that Matter to be laid before the Room, and should not therefore oppose the Motion; but would add a few Words to it, to restrain it to the Business of Falkland's Island, which he thought was not sufficiently guarded in the Words of the Motion.

Lord Sandwich was not satisfied with this, and so altered the Amendment as to make it unintelligible, in Order to furnish Pretences upon which Papers of Consequence might be suppressed.

The Duke of Richmond observed, that Lord Sandwich's Words were moved evidently on the Ground of some Reservation; that the Motion confined the Inquiry to the Business of Falkland's Island, which ought to be the only Restriction, and therefore the Amendment was unnecessary, or meant Something that it should not.

Lord Radnor said, that as Lord Rochford had first moved the Amendment there was no Harm in it, though it was unnecessary; but he suspected Something since Lord Sandwich had altered it.

Lord Sandwich then said, his Amendment, instead of narrowing, *enlarged* the Question.

Lord Chatham remarked, that this Generosity, in giving more than was asked, was very suspicious; that if Administration had no Objection to what was asked, why not give it without making any Alteration in the Motion? People would suspect that Something was meant to be kept back. He said he would not go into the Matter of the Declaration; but that, upon the Face of it, it appeared to be an *ignominious Compromise.* It was no Satisfaction, no Reparation. The *Right* was not secured, and even the *Restitution* was incomplete; that *Port Egmont* alone is restored, not *Falkland's Island.*

Lord Littleton earnestly advised the Administration, for their own Sakes, not to create Suspicions; that they ought to begin to inspire the People with some Confidence, the Want of which was the great Defect of the present Age.

Lord Camden said, the Defence of the Amendment proved there was Something meant by it.

Lord Rochford then finding that this plain Meaning lost all Credibility and Effect, by Lord Sandwich's having meddled in it, withdrew his Amendment; and the original Motion was agreed to, without Alteration.

The Duke of Richmond then said, he had another Motion to make. That which had been agreed to would bring out all the Negotiation with Spain; but as the World had strange Suspicions that *France had too much to do in this Transaction*, it was necessary to clear this Matter, and therefore moved for the Papers that had passed between our Ministers and those of France in this Negotiation.

Lord Rochford said, he had agreed to giving the other Papers, because they existed; but must object to these, because no such were in Being.

The Duke of Richmond said, that though he would not dispute the Veracity of Lord Rochford, the Nation ought not to take the Word of any Minister. Let the Motion go. If no such Papers existed, the King would say so, and then the King's Word, which every Body must believe, would be pleaded; but if any Negotiation with France had been carried on, it was fit the Publick should see it, and punish those concerned, for it would be giving Efficacy to the Family Compact.

As to the Declaration, he said he could not leave the Room without making one Observation upon it, which was distinct from all Information that the Papers might produce; and it was, that he wondered any Minister should dare to accept, in the King's Name, a Declaration in which *the Right of Sovereignty of the Island is brought into Dispute*; that in the Time he was in Administration the Spanish Ambassadour had attempted to make it a Matter of Discussion; but that he, and he believed all other Ministers to this Day, had never suffered it to be so much as made a Matter of Doubt.

Lord Chatham strongly supported the Duke of Richmond's Motion. He said that Society should never take the Word of a Minister, but that the refusing this Motion showed that some *Transaction* with France had passed, perhaps not *Papers or Memorials.* As Lord Rochford said none had passed, he believed him; but that France had *interfered*, he said, he knew to be a Fact that could not be denied.

Lord Rochford got up again, but made no Answer to this Part of Lord Chatham's Charge of verbal Communication and Negotiation with France. He said he would answer all other Charges when the Day of Examination should come.

Prince Prettyman, the new Privy Seal, then got up, and said he had the *utmost Confidence in the Ministry*; that as they said no Negotiation with France had passed, he thought that Assurance fully satisfactory.

The Duke of Richmond repeated, that the Nation had a Right to more; that the King's Word alone would satisfy them; that he would have the Ministers show the Whole of their Conduct to the Publick; if right, they would receive their Thanks; but, for his Part, while they pursued their present System of Oppression at Home, and Meanness to foreign Powers, he should never alter his Opposition to them. The Majority overruled the Question, as usual."

[illegible] the Earl of Suffolk accepted of the Privy Seal, a great Perſonage, to ſooth him, ſaid, "he lamented moſt exceedingly the Loſs of his Lord-"ſhip's Friend, that great and good Man Mr. Grenville, whom he con-"ſidered as an Honour to human Nature." *Why did not the Earl of Suffolk lay it upon the Floor*, and ſay, *he was ſo affected with the Loſs of his Friend he could not accept?*

We are aſſured that the late Accommodation with the Court of Spain is not ſo ſatisfactory to a great Perſonage, but that all the Plans lately laid down will be carried into Execution. Lord Howe will proceed as ſoon as poſſible to the Mediterranean, Sir George Rodney to the Weſt Indies, Sir Charles Saunders for the Eaſt Indies, and Sir Peter Denis for the Newfoundland Station.

It is worth obſerving that though Falkland's Iſland was taken from Great Britain, only Port Egmont is ſtipulated in the Declaration to be reſtored.

We hear that Lord Bute's Friends diſclaim all Share in Mr. Wedderburn's late Promotion, affirming that they very early ſaw the Duplicity of that Gentleman's Conduct.

It is ſaid that a certain Perſon (Lord Mansfield) who has ſome Weight in the ſecret Councils of the preſent ruling Aſſociation, declared that every Thing muſt be ſacrificed to preſerve Peace; and, to give more Force to what he ſaid, painted ſuch a gloomy Scene of Diſmiſſion and Diſgrace, if not obtained, as to determine thoſe preſent to be unanimous in Favour of what he had urged. From this we are to date the Acceptation of the Spaniſh Declaration.

The Miniſtry have diſperſed their Dependents and Tools about to every Coffehouſe, and Place of publick Reſort, to enlarge upon the Advantages gained by Great Britain by the Prevention of a War; to argue upon the Submiſſive Words, and derogatory Conceſſions, on the Part of the Court of Madrid in the Spaniſh Declaration; and, in fine, to vindicate their Conduct.

The preſent Lord Bathurſt, Father of the Lord Chancellor, was one of the twelve Commoners called up to the Houſe of Lords in Queen Anne's Time; and is the only Surviver of that celebrated Junto of Wits, Pope, Gay, Swift, &c. that adorned that Reign. His Lordſhip is now in the eighty eighth Year of his Age, without being forſaken by one of his Faculties, and is otherwiſe in ſuch a perfect State of Health as encourages his Friends to hope for the Enjoyment of his Company many Years to come. This was the principal Reaſon why the Lord Chancellor, though Succeſſour to his Father's Title, was created Baron Apſley.

The major Part of the Merchant Ships, from two Hundred to five Hundred Tuns Burthen, employed by France in her Weſt India Trade, for four Years paſt, have all been conſtructed on the Plan and Model of their famous Frigates of War; that, in Caſe of an open Rupture with the Enemies of France, thoſe Ships might be eaſily converted into Privateers, at a trifling Expenſe.

The Britannia, Daurie, from the Bay of Honduras to Clyde, was loſt in October laſt, on a Ridge of Rocks off the weſt End of the Iſland of Cuba. The Maſter and Crew took to their Boat, and on making the Shore were moſt inhoſpitably uſed by the Spaniards. Inſtead of aſſiſting them to ſave what they could of the Ship and Cargo, they rifled and ſtripped the Wreck of every Thing they could carry off, and threatened to impriſon them if they did not immediately depart. They accordingly again took to their Boat, and, after a diſtreſsful Paſſage, in which they ſuffered prodigiouſly for Want of freſh Water, they reached the Havannah, where they were uſed with ſtill greater Severity. They were immediately caſt into a moſt horrid Priſon, where they lay till they heard that a Britiſh Ship of War was lying in the Harbour, when they applied to the Captain for Relief. He immediately claimed them as Britiſh Subjects, upon which they were delivered up; and the Captain of the Ship of war brought them all Safe to Charleſtown, South Carolina.

A Lady who arrived a few Days ago from France brought Lace to the Value of more than one Thouſand five Hundred Pounds concealed in the Curls of her Hair, which, in the Manner it was dreſſed, formed a very lofty Pyramid, and had all the Appearance of the true Pariſian Taſte.

This Morning, at ten o'Clock, the Lords Milton and Poulett finiſhed their Diſputes behind Bedford Houſe. Lord John Cavendiſh was Lord Milton's Second, and Captain Kelly was Lord Poulett's. When they had taken their Ground, Lord Milton deſired Lord Poulett to fire firſt; which he did, and the Ball entered Lord Milton's Belly. Lord Milton then fired, and miſſed Lord Poulett. Lord Milton being ſlightly wounded in the Belly, prevented firing again.

When the Party of Horſe Guards went into Hyde Park, to prevent the above mentioned Duel, they were deſired, by Lord Milton and his Friend, to gallop back again, as faſt as they officiouſly came thither, to the Guard Room at Whitehall; and, if they were wanted, they ſhould be ſent for.

By a Plan and Profile of the River Thames, made by Mr. Brindley, from a Survey which he took of the River Thames, from Boulter's Lock to Mortlake, by Order of the City of London, it appears that within the Courſe of forty one Miles of the ſaid Survey there are no leſs than ſixty ſix Places in the Bed of the River which, by the Shallowneſs of the Water, want to be contracted. The immenſe Expenſe for this Work would exceed the Sum of two Hundred Thouſand Pounds; and it alſo appears that the Expenſe of taking a Veſſel, of a Hundred or a Hundred and twenty Tuns, from Iſleworth, is eighty Pounds, and ſometimes more, which, by the intended Canal, at the Tunnage propoſed, will be ſixteen Pounds, and may eaſily be performed in fifteen Hours, conſequently there will be a clear Saving to the Publick of ſixty four Pounds out of eighty upon every Voyage. In the preſent Navigation of the River they are three Weeks in going up, and near as long in coming down, often to the great Loſs and Diſappointment of the Proprietor, in the Damage of his Goods.

January 31. We are credibly informed that ſeveral French Agents have lately been tampering with a Number of our Ship Builders, to whom they offered very high Terms to embark for France, &c.

The Number of feathered Muffs brought from France into Great Britain, for this Winter's Sale, is reckoned to exceed forty Thouſand.

An old Politician, at the Smyrna Coffeehouſe, being aſked what he thought of the preſent Diſputes between Mr. Wilkes and Mr. Horne, replied, *I look upon the Quarrel between Wilkes and Horne with as much Indifference as I would view a Combat between a Viper and a Toad; which of the two prevails I don't care a Farthing, whether the Viper ſtings the Toad, or the Toad ſwallows the Viper; or if they mutually deſtroy each other, ſo much the better: The Publick, by that Means, will get rid at once of two very noxious and deteſtable Animals.*

February 18. Thurſday the Right Honourable the Earl of Chatham was at the Houſe of Peers, but about nine o'Clock was carried in a Chair to his Houſe in Pall Mall, being ſo much afflicted with the Gout that he was obliged to be carried up Stairs to his Bedchamber.

People who would cavil, and are clamorous about that Part of the Spaniſh Declaration where the King of Spain makes a Reſervation of a prior Claim of Right to Falkland's Iſland, would do well to conſider that ſuch Reſervation is only mere Matter of Form, and is never likely to produce the ſmalleſt Miſunderſtanding between the two Crowns, eſpecially when they recollect, or may inform themſelves, that Spain never, to this Hour, has renounced her formal Claim of Right either to Minorca or Gibraltar, in the Treaties ſubſequent to our Poſſeſſion of thoſe Places.

The Bets at the weſt End of the Town are ten Guineas to one that the Parliament will not break up till the Middle of May.

It is now whiſpered that after all the Expenſe and Buſtle made about Port Egmont, in Falkland's Iſland, it has been determined to bring home the Stores belonging to his Majeſty, and evacuate the Settlement.

February 19. Yeſterday the Lords preſented their Addreſs of Thanks to his Majeſty, on Account of the late Convention with Spain; as did likewiſe the Commons, and were both moſt graciouſly received.

Yeſterday a Courier arrived at the Secretary of State's Office, with an Account that his Catholick Majeſty abſolutely refuſed to ratify the Convention iſſued by his Ambaſſadour.

On the 10th inſtant the following Men of War ſailed from Cork for Gibraltar, with the 56th and 58th Regiments on Board, viz. the Ramillies, Commodore Knight; the Defence, Captain Reynolds; the Ajax, Captain Allen; the Centaur, Captain Bentick; and the Rippon, Captain Brereton.

Captain Preſton, who was tried at Boſton on Account of a late Riot there, has been reimburſed his Expenſes for that Proſecution.

February 20. It is now reported that the Convention was Nothing more than a Device of the Spaniards, that the Galleons might get ſafe home from the South Seas.

It is certain his Grace the Duke of Richmond has refuſed the Viceroyſhip of Ireland, or any other Poſt, on Terms inconſiſtent with his Honour and patriotick Principles.

It is reported that Lord North will ſoon reſign the Place of firſt Lord of the Treaſury; that Lord Gower will ſucceed him; and that Lord Camden will be offered to ſucceed Lord Gower, as Preſident of the Council.

We are told a certain Alderman is to procure a City Addreſs of Thanks on the Spaniſh Convention. A Correſpondent aſks, who is to be thanked? The King of Spain, his Ambaſſadour, or Don Bucarelli?

February 21. As the Spaniſh Ambaſſadour here is recalled, it is preſumed, and it was ſo reported yeſterday, that the King of Spain has refuſed to ratify the Convention.

The following, we are aſſured, may be depended on. When the Britiſh Miniſtry firſt made Remonſtrances to the Court of Spain for Reparation of the Inſult at Falkland's Iſland, the pecuniary Demand they made was the immediate Payment of three Hundred Thouſand Pounds; at the ſecond Interview they dropped down to one Hundred and fifty Thouſand Pounds; and, at laſt, they ſigned the Convention.

February 23. We have it, from very good Authority, that the following Law Promotions will take Place before the breaking up of the preſent Parliament. Sir Fletcher Norton, Lord Chief Juſtice of the King's Bench, in the Room of Lord Mansfield, who retires with a Penſion, yet holds his Office as occaſional Speaker in the Houſe of Lords; the Solicitor General to be made Attorney General, in the Room of Thurloe, who is to be called up to the Common Pleas, in the Place of Juſtice Gould, who retires; and Counſellor Moreton to ſucceed Mr. Wedderburn, as Soliciter General.

Admiral Pye is going out with a Squadron, to command in the Mediterranean, in the Room of Lord Howe.

Rear Admiral Montague is likewiſe to command in North America, and to ſuperſede Commodore Gambier.

When the Prince Maſerano was laſt treated with about ſigning the Convention, twenty four hours only were allowed him to come to a Determination. It is farther aſſerted, that the Deſpatch which notified this Fact to the Spaniſh Court prevented a meditated attack upon Gibraltar; which at that Time, it ſeems, was reſolved on.

By private Letters from Madrid, to an eminent Merchant of this Place, it appears that the Spaniards are, at this Moment, with all Diligence and Deſpatch, carrying on hoſtile Preparations, both by Sea and Land; in Conſequence of which a Blow is very ſpeedily to be given, and Gibraltar is ſaid to be the intended Victim. The above mentioned Letters have been communicated to Lord Sandwich.

Summonſes are ſent to all the Members of the Upper Houſe to attend on Monday next, ſome extra Matters being to be then diſcuſſed.

Extract of a Letter from Portſmouth, *February* 14.

"All our golden Dreams are now vaniſhed, for we have no farther Hopes of a War with Spain, as Orders are come down to fit no more Ships out than what the Men are at this Time working upon. It is expected that many of the Hands will be diſcharged out of the Dockyard. This is a great Diſappointment to the Inhabitants of this Place, eſpecially the Publicans, who were in Hopes to ſhare with the Sailors the Spoils of the Enemy. However, the Miniſtry intend keeping a very conſiderable Fleet ready to put to Sea at a few Days Notice."

BRISTOL, *February* 2. Tueſday Evening, about ſix o'Clock, a Fire broke out in Mr. Ludlow's Sugar Houſe in Old King's Street, which burnt with great Fury for ſeveral Hours, and entirely deſtroyed the Building; but, by the Aſſiſtance of ſeveral Engines, the Flames were prevented from ſpreading to the Dwellinghouſes adjacent. A Guard of Soldiers, with ſeveral Officers, immediately ſurrounded the Spot; and a conſiderable Quantity of Sugar was ſaved.

JUNIUS *on the late Negotiations with* SPAIN.

IF we recollect in what Manner the King's Friends have been conſtantly employed, we ſhall have no Reaſon to be ſurpriſed at any Condition of Diſgrace to which the once reſpected Name of Engliſhman may be degraded. His Majeſty has no Cares but ſuch as concern the Laws and Conſtitution of this Country. In his Royal Breaſt there is no Room left for Reſentment, no Place for hoſtile Sentiments, againſt the natural Enemies of his Crown. The Syſtem of Government is uniform. Violence and Oppreſſion at home can only be ſupported by Treachery and Submiſſion abroad. When the civil Rights of the People are daringly invaded on one Side, what have we to expect but that their political Rights ſhould be deſerted and betrayed, in the ſame Proportion, on the other? The Plan of domeſtick Policy which has been invariably purſued, from the Moment of his preſent Majeſty's Acceſſion, engroſſes all the Attention of his Servants. They know that the Security of their Places depends on their maintaining, at any Hazard, the ſecret Syſtem of the Cloſet. A foreign War might embarraſs, an unfavourable Event might ruin, the Miniſter; and defeat the deep laid Scheme of Policy to which he, and his Aſſociates, owe their Employments. Rather than ſuffer the Execution of that Scheme to be delayed or interrupted, the King has been adviſed to make a publick Surrender, a ſolemn Sacrifice, in the Face of all Europe, not only of the Intereſts of his Subjects, but of his own perſonal Reputation, and of the Dignity of that Crown which his Predeceſſors have worn with Honour. Theſe are ſtrong Terms, Sir, but they are ſupported by Fact and Argument.

The King of Great Britain had been, for ſome Years, in Poſſeſſion of an Iſland to which, as the Miniſtry themſelves have repeatedly aſſerted, the Spaniards had no Claim of Right. The Importance of the Place is not in Queſtion. If it were, a better Judgment might be formed of it from the Opinions of Lord Anſon and Egmont, and from the Anxiety of the Spaniards, than from any fallacious Inſinuations thrown out by Men whoſe Intereſt it is to undervalue that Property which they are determined to relinquiſh. The Pretenſions of Spain were a Subject of Negotiation between the two Courts. They had been diſcuſſed, but not admitted. The King of Spain, in theſe Circumſtances, bids adieu to amicable Negotiation, and appeals directly to the Sword. The Expedition againſt Port Egmont does not appear to have been a ſudden ill concerted Enterpriſe. It ſeems to have been conducted not only with the uſual military Precautions, but in all the Forms and Ceremonies of War. A Frigat was firſt employed to examine the Strength of the Place. A Meſſage was then ſent, demanding immediate Poſſeſſion, in the Catholick King's Name, and ordering our People to depart. At laſt a military Force appears, and compels the Garriſon to ſurrender. A formal Capitulation enſues, and his Majeſty's Ship, which might at leaſt have been permitted to bring home his Troops immediately, is detained in Port twenty Days, and her Rudder forcibly taken away. This Train of Facts carries no Appearance of the Raſhneſs or Violence of a Spaniſh Governour. On the contrary, the whole Plan ſeems to have been formed, and executed, in Conſequence of deliberate Orders, and a regular Inſtruction from the Spaniſh Court. Mr. Buccarelli is not a Pirate, nor has he been treated as ſuch by thoſe who employed him. I feel for the Honour of a Gentleman, when I affirm that our King owes him a ſignal Reparation. Where will the Humiliation of this Country end! A King of Great Britain, not contented with placing himſelf upon a Level with a Spaniſh Governour, deſcends ſo low as to do a notorious Injuſtice to that Governour. As a Salvo for his own Reputation, he has been adviſed to traduce the Character of a brave Officer, and to treat him as a common Robber, when he knew with Certainty that Mr. Buccarelli had acted in Obedience to his Orders, and had done no more than his Duty. Thus it happens, in private Life, with a Man who has no Spirit, nor Senſe of Honour. One of his Equals orders a Servant to ſtrike him. Inſtead of returning the Blow to the Maſter, his Courage is contented with throwing an Aſperſion, equally falſe and publick, upon the Character of the Servant.

This ſhort Recapitulation was neceſſary to introduce the Conſideration of his Majeſty's Speech, and the ſubſequent Meaſures of Government. The exceſſive Caution with which the Speech was drawn up had impreſſed upon me an early Conviction that no ſerious Reſentment was thought of, and that the Concluſion of the Buſineſs, whenever it happened, muſt, in ſome Degree, be diſhonourable to England. There appears, through the whole Speech, a Guard and Reſerve in the Choice of Expreſſion, which ſhows how careful the Miniſtry were not to embarraſs their future Projects by any firm or ſpirited Declaration from the Throne. When all Hopes of Peace are loſt, his Majeſty tells his Parliament that he is preparing, not for a barbarous War, but (with all his Mother's Softneſs) *for a different Situation*. It would indeed be happy for this Country if the Lady I ſpeak of were obliged to prepare herſelf for a different Situation. An open Hoſtility, authoriſed by the Catholick King, is called *an Act of a Governour*. This Act, to avoid the Mention of a regular Siege and Surrender, paſſes under the piratical Deſcription of *ſeizing by Force*; and the Thing taken is deſcribed not as a Part of the King's Territory or proper Dominion, but merely as a *Poſſeſſion*, a Word expreſsly choſen in Contradiſtinction to, and Excluſion of, the Idea of *Right*, and to prepare us for a future Surrender both of the Right and of the Poſſeſſion. Yet this Speech, Sir, cautious and equivocal as it is, cannot, by any Sophiſtry, be accommodated to the Meaſures which have ſince been adopted. It ſeemed to promiſe that, whatever might be given up by ſecret Stipulation, ſome Care would be taken to ſave Appearances to the Publick. The Event ſhows us that to depart, in the minuteſt Article, from the Nicety and Strictneſs of Punctilio, is as dangerous to national Honour as to female Virtue. The Woman who admits of one Familiarity ſeldom knows where to ſtop, or what to refuſe; and when the Counſels of a great Country give Way, in a ſingle Inſtance, when once they are inclined to Submiſſion, every Step accelerates the Rapidity of the Deſcent. The Miniſtry themſelves, when they framed the Speech, did not foreſee that they ſhould ever accede to ſuch an Accommodation as they have ſince adviſed their Maſter to accept of.

The Speech ſays: "The Honour of my Crown, and the Rights of my People, are deeply affected." The Spaniard, in his Reply, ſays: "I give you back Poſſeſſion, but I adhere to my Claim of prior Right, reſerving the Aſſertion of it for a more favourable Opportunity."

The Speech ſays: "I made an immediate Demand of Satisfaction; and, if that fails, I am prepared to do myſelf Juſtice." This immediate Demand muſt have been ſent to Madrid on the 12th of September, or in a few Days after. It was certainly refuſed, or evaded; and the King *has not* done himſelf Juſtice. When the firſt Magiſtrate ſpeaks to the Nation, ſome Care ſhould be taken of his apparent Veracity.

The Speech proceeds to ſay, "I ſhall not diſcontinue my Preparations until I have received proper Reparation for the Injury." If this Aſſurance may be relied on, what an enormous Expenſe is entailed, *ſine Die*, upon this unhappy Country! Reſtitution of a Poſſeſſion, and Reparation of an Injury, are as different in Subſtance as they are in Language. The very Act of Reſtitution may contain, as in this Inſtance it palpably does, a ſhameful Aggravation of the Injury. A Man of Spirit does not meaſure the Degree of an Injury by the mere poſitive Damage he has ſuſtained; he conſiders the Principle on which it is founded; he reſents the Superiority aſſerted over him, and rejects, with Indignation, the Claim of Right which his Adverſary endeavours to eſtabliſh, and would force him to acknowledge.

The Motives on which the Catholick King makes Reſtitution are, if poſſible, more inſolent and diſgraceful to our Sovereign than even the declaratory Condition annexed to it. After taking four Months to conſider whether the Expedition was undertaken by his own Orders or not, he condeſcends to diſavow the Enterpriſe, and to reſtore the Iſland; not from any Regard to Juſtice, not from any Regard he bears to his Britannick Majeſty, but merely *from the Perſuaſion in which he is of the pacifick Sentiments of the King of Great Britain*. At this Rate, if the King had made a peremptory Demand of Satisfaction, the King of Spain would have given him a peremptory Refuſal. But why this unſeaſonable, this ridiculous Mention of the King of Great Britain's pacifick Intentions? Have they ever been in Queſtion? Was he the Aggreſſor? Does he attack foreign Powers without Provocation? Does he even reſiſt when he is inſulted?

After all, Sir, to what Kind of Diſavowal has the King of Spain at laſt conſented? Suppoſing it made in proper Time, it ſhould have been accompanied with inſtant Reſtitution; and, if Mr. Buccarelli acted without Orders, he deſerved Death. Now, Sir, inſtead of immediate Reſtitution, we have a four Months Negotiation; and the Officer, whoſe Act is diſavowed, returns to Court, and is loaded with Honours.

If the actual Situation of Europe be conſidered, the Treachery of the King's Servants, particularly of Lord North, who takes the Whole upon himſelf, will appear in the ſtrongeſt Colours of Aggravation. Our Allies were Maſters of the Mediterranean. The King of France's preſent Averſion from War, and the Diſtraction of his Affairs, are notorious. He is now in a State of War with his People. In vain did the Catholick King ſolicit him to take Part in the Quarrel againſt us. His Finances were in the laſt Diſorder, and it was probable that his Troops might find ſufficient Employment at home. In theſe Circumſtances, we might have dictated the Law to Spain. There are no Terms to which ſhe might not have been compelled to ſubmit. At the worſt, a War with Spain alone carries the faireſt Promiſe of Advantage. One good Effect, at leaſt, would have been immediately produced by it. The Deſertion of France would have irritated her Ally, and in all Probability have diſſolved the Family Compact. The Scene is now fatally changed. The Advantage is thrown away; the moſt favourable Opportunity is loſt. Hereafter we ſhall know the Value of it. When the French King is reconciled to his Subjects, when Spain has completed her Preparations, when the collected Strength of the Houſe of Bourbon attacks us at once, the King himſelf will be able to determine upon the Wiſdom or Imprudence of his preſent Conduct. As far as the Probability of Argument extends, we may ſafely pronounce that a Conjuncture, which threatens the very Being of this Country, has been wilfully prepared and forwarded by our own Miniſtry. How far the People may be animated to Reſiſtance under the preſent Adminiſtration, I know not; but this I know, with Certainty, that, under the preſent Adminiſtration, or if any Thing like it ſhould continue, it is of very little Moment whether we are a conquered Nation or not.

Having travelled thus far in the high Road of Matter of Fact, I may now be permitted to wander a little into the Field of Imagination. Let us baniſh from our Minds the Perſuaſion that the Events have really happened in the Reign of the beſt of Princes. Let us conſider them as Nothing more than the Materials of a Fable, in which we may conceive the Sovereign of ſome other Country to be concerned. I mean to violate all the Laws of Probability when I ſuppoſe that this imaginary King, after having voluntarily diſgraced himſelf in the Eyes of his Subjects, might return to a Senſe of his Diſhonour; that he might perceive the Snare laid for him by his Miniſters, and feel a Spark of Shame kindling in his Breaſt. The Part he muſt then be obliged to act would overwhelm him with Confuſion. To his Parliament he muſt ſay, *I called you together to receive your Advice, and have never aſked your Opinion.* To the Merchant, *I have diſtreſſed your Commerce, I have dragged your Seamen out of your Ships, I have loaded you with a grievous Weight of Inſurances.* To the Landholder, *I told you War was too probable, when I was determined to ſubmit to any Terms of Accommodation; I extorted new Taxes from you, before it was poſſible they could be wanted, and am now unable to account for the Application of them.* To the publick Creditor, *I have delivered up your Fortunes a Prey to Foreigners, and to the vileſt of your Fellow Subjects.* Perhaps this repenting Prince might conclude with one general Acknowledgement to them all, *I have involved every Rank of my Subjects in Anxiety and Diſtreſs, and have Nothing to offer you in Return but the Certainty of national Diſhonour, an armed Truce, and Peace without Security.*

If theſe Accounts were ſettled, there would ſtill remain an Apology to be made to his Navy and to his Army. To the firſt he would ſay, *you were once the Terror of the World. But go back to your Harbours. A man diſcountenanced, as I am, has no Uſe for your Service.* It is not probable that he would appear again before his Soldiers, even in the pacifick Ceremony of a Review; but, wherever he appeared, the humiliating Confeſſion would be extorted from him: *I have received a Blow, and had not Spirit to reſent it. I demanded Satisfaction, and have accepted a Declaration in which the Right to ſtrike me again is aſſerted and confirmed.* His Countenance at leaſt would ſpeak this Language, and even his Guards would bluſh for him.

But to return to our Argument. The Miniſtry, it ſeems, are labouring to draw a Line of Diſtinction between the Honour of the Crown and the Rights of the People. This new Idea has yet been only ſtarted in Diſcourſe; for, in Effect, both Objects have been equally ſacrificed. I neither underſtand the Diſtinction, nor what Uſe the Miniſtry propoſe to make of it. The King's Honour is that of his People. Their real Honour, and real Intereſt, are the ſame. I am not contending for a vain Punctilio. A clear unblemiſhed Character comprehends not only the Integrity that will not offer, but the Spirit that will not ſubmit to, an Injury; and whether it belongs to an Individual, or to a Community, it is the Foundation of Peace, of Independence, and of Safety. Private Credit is Wealth; publick Honour is Security. The Feather that adorns the Royal Bird ſupports his Flight; ſtrip him of his Plumage, and you fix him to the Earth.

January 30, 1771. JUNIUS.

ANECDOTES.

THE Reverend M. H. a Gentleman of ſingular Humour, and Brother to a no leſs ſingular Law Peer retired to Eaſe and Independence, was Rector of——, in the County of Kent. Being a Juſtice of the Peace, he was frequently teazed with ſome idle Differences among the Inhabitants of the Place. Not being willing to be broke in upon by ſuch frivolous Complaints, when Application was made to him for Redreſs of ſome imaginary Injury, his Cuſtom was to diſmiſs them with ſaying "he would ſend for them when at Leiſure to attend their Buſineſs." The firſt rainy Day that next happened he took Care to ſend for the Parties, and received them ſitting in the Porch of his Door, which juſt provided Shelter for himſelf and Clerk, whilſt the Complainants were obliged to ſtand expoſed to the inclement Sky, all the While uncovered, to pay proper Reſpect to the King's Juſtice of the Peace. By this Means he entirely cured the Country Folks in his Neighbourhood of a litigious Diſpoſition.

His blunt Manner of enforcing wholeſome Truths, as a Clergyman, was as remarkable as his Peculiarity in the Commiſſion of the Peace. One Sunday he was preaching on moral Duties, from theſe Words, "Render therefore unto all their Due." In explaining his Text, he obſerved "that there were Duties which a Man owes to himſelf as well as to others; and, adds he, when they are not attended to, I never have a good Opinion of that Man." For this Reaſon, he proceeds, turning himſelf to a particular Part of the Church, "I have never had a good Opinion of you, John Trott, ſince you ſold me thoſe Sheep ſix Months ago, and have never called for the Money."

One Night, when the Weather was intenſely cold, he happened to paſs within Hearing of his Kitchen, when John the Footman was ſtretching himſelf before the Fire, wiſhing for Somebody to carry him up to Bed. The Doctor, on entering his Parlour, rang the Bell. The Footman appearing, John, ſays his Maſter, where is the gray Mare? At the Farm, Sir, replies the Man. Well, John, fetch me the gray Mare from the Farm. This Commiſſion did not well agree with John's Inactivity at that Time; but as he knew his Maſters Commands to be peremptory, it was needleſs to remonſtrate. The Mare was fetched, though at the Diſtance of two Miles, and John was very ready to acquaint his Maſter with his Return. Well, then, ſays the Doctor, let the Mare carry you up to Bed, John, for I have no Occaſion for her, or you, this Night.

CHARLESTOWN, *February* 21.

HIS Excellency Governour Wright, of Georgia, diſſolved the General Aſſembly of that Province by the following Proclamation, dated the 2nd of February. Whereas the Commons Houſe of Aſſembly of this Province have aſſumed to themſelves ſome very extraordinary and unwarrantable Powers, and have otherwiſe behaved in ſuch an irregular and unwarrantable Manner as I think it my indiſpenſable Duty to diſſolve them; and [illegible] on ſtating the

whole Matter to his Majeſty's Honourable Council, for their Opinion and Advice, they have unanimouſly adviſed that the ſaid Aſſembly be immediately diſſolved by Proclamation: I have therefore thought fit, with the Advice of his Majeſty's Honourable Council, to iſſue this my Proclamation for diſſolving the ſame; and the General Aſſembly of this Province is hereby accordingly diſſolved." On the 6th Inſtant his Excellency ordered Writs to be iſſued for electing a new Aſſembly.

March 21. Herman Huſbands, ſaid to be chief Ringleader in the late Commotions in North Carolina, and one of the Aſſembly, having been taken and impriſoned at Newberr, the inſurgents (as they are called) ſo ſeriouſly threatened to beſiege that Town, to releaſe him, that a Body of Militia was raiſed to oppoſe them. On the 8th a Bill of Indictment was prefered againſt the ſaid Huſbands, at the Court of Oyer and Terminer; but the Grand Jury not finding the Bill, he was diſcharged, and the Quiet of the Province is ſaid to be reſtored.

BOSTON, *April* 8.

SEVERAL Letters from London mention that the Talk of War had almoſt ſubſided, and that all the Preſs Warrants were recalled; but that the People, in general, were very much diſſatisfied with the late Agreement with Spain, though there was a Majority of one Hundred and thirty eight in the Houſe of Commons for accepting it as a full Satisfaction for the Injury received. Alſo that a Pardon was made out, and may be ſhortly expected, for the famous Squire Richardſon, now confined in Jail here, being ſome Time ſince convicted for the Murder of young Sneider; and one Letter mentions that he is to have a Penſion granted him for his Sufferings on that Account.

We do not learn that any Thing had yet been done in Parliament relative to American Affairs, or that there was like to be; the Miniſtry, it is ſaid, being now fully convinced of many Miſrepreſentations of Facts from this Side the Water, by the Examination of ſome Gentlemen of Credit lately arrived from hence, whoſe Veracity could be relied on.

The Boltſprit of a large Ship, ſuppoſed to belong to a Man of War, was lately ſeen by a Veſſel on George's Banks, which is an additional Circumſtance of the Loſs of the Beaver, from Halifax.

PHILADELPHIA, *April* 8.

ON Saturday Night, about twelve o'Clock, the City was alarmed by the Cry of Fire, which proved to be in the Houſe of Mr. Thomas Rodgers, in Front Street, near Market Street Corner, the Effects of which were very tragical. Moſt of the Houſe was conſumed; and ſeveral adjoining Buildings, occupied by Mr. Harvey, Staymaker, and Mr. Aaron Hews, Hatter, were greatly damaged. Mr. Rodgers himſelf periſhed in the Flames, and alſo Mrs. Baxter, an aged Woman, related to Mr. Rodgers's Family; two little Daughters of Captain Campbell, being Grandaughters of Mr. Rodgers, were very much burnt, and their Recovery is doubtful. Mr. Rodgers's Remains were not found until the next Day, when they were taken out of the Ruins reduced almoſt to a Coal. Mrs. Rodgers, Mr. Baxter, his Son Law, and an old Negro Woman, eſcaped out of the Houſe with great Danger, and ſomewhat ſcorched, but not badly. After Part of the Houſe had fallen in, one of the Girls, about ſeven Years old, was taken out of an upper Room, from amidſt the Flames, by the Reſolution and Activity of a young Sailor. The Fury of the Flames, and the Difficulty of coming at the Fire, was ſuch that, notwithſtanding the extraordinary Efforts of a vaſt Multitude of People, with ſix Engines conſtantly playing, it was not entirely ſubdued until five o'Clock in the Morning. The Fire was firſt diſcovered in the back Buildings of Mr. Rodgers's Houſe, by what Accident unknown. Several Perſons are Sufferers, not only by the Fire, but by ſundry Goods being ruined in attempting to remove them, in the Hurry and Confuſion uſual in ſuch Times. It was obſervable, on this Occaſion, that the Engines made in Philadelphia, by Mr. Richard Maſon, worked far better, and with greater Effect, than any of thoſe imported from London.

The TAILOR's DREAM. *An Oriental Tale.*

A TAILOR, who was dangerouſly ill, had a remarkable Dream. He ſaw, fluttering in the Air, a Piece of Cloth, of a prodigious Length, compoſed of all the Cabbage he had made, of a Variety of Colours. The Angel of Death held this Piece of Patchwork in one of his Hands, and with the other gave the Tailor ſeveral Strokes with a Piece of Iron. The Tailor, awakening in a Fright, made a Vow that if he recovered he would *cabbage* no more. He ſoon recovered. As he was diffident of himſelf, he ordered one of his Apprentices to put him in Mind of his Dream, whenever he cut out a Suit of Clothes.

The Tailor was for ſome Time obedient to the Intimations given him by his Apprentice; but a Nobleman having ſent for him to make him a Coat out of a very rich Stuff, his Virtue could not reſiſt the Temptation. His Apprentice put him in Mind of his *Dream*, to no Purpoſe "I am tired "with your Talk about the *Dream* (ſays the Tailor) there was Nothing "like this in the whole Piece of Patchwork which I ſaw in my Dream, "and I obſerved likewiſe that there was a Piece deficient; that which I "am now going to take will render it complete."

WILLIAMSBURG, *April* 25.

ON the 14th Inſtant died at Blandford, on Appamattox, in the fifty fifth Year of his Age Mr. SAMUEL GORDON, a Gentleman who carried on the mercantile Buſineſs in that Place, for many Years, with great Reputation, and by which he acquired an eaſy Fortune. For Hoſpitality, and Benevolence of Diſpoſition, he has left few Equals; and, having no Children, his Charity to the Poor and Fatherleſs was unbounded. A Man poſſeſſing ſuch Virtues could not fail to have many Friends; by whom, and all his Acquaintance, he is deeply regretted.

Laſt Night Mrs. Campbell, of this City, had her Smokehouſe undermined, and robbed of a large Quantity of Bacon, &c. &c. [*One of the comfortable Effects of having no Watch in this Metropolis.*]

The ſame Night a Man from Amelia, named Samuel Whitworth, was committed to Jail, being charged by two of Mr. Rind's People for attempting to ſeduce them to procure for him Printing Types, Ink, &c. to counterfeit the late Emiſſion of Paper Currency.

Thomas Sampſon, from Glouceſter County, took his Trial laſt Thurſday, at the Capitol, for Murder; and, as *augured* in our laſt, had the Fortune to be acquitted.

The Sarah, Drew, in ten Weeks from Briſtol, is arrived in York River.

The Captains Robertſon and Gooſley, from London, may be daily expected.

PORTSMOUTH, *April* 15, 1771.

To Meſſ. PURDIE & DIXON.

GENTLEMEN,

I beg Leave, through the Channel of your Paper, and for the Sake of Information, to aſk a Queſtion, which I hope ſome Perſon will be kind enough to anſwer.

SUPPOSE L. and P. are Acquaintances, living in the ſame Town, and occaſionally have been concerned in buying ſmall Quantities of Goods, but are not, nor ever were, concerned as a Company in any ſtanding Buſineſs, does this authoriſe L. to draw a Bill of Exchange, without the Knowledge or Conſent of P. and ſign P's Name together with his own? Suppoſe the Bill proteſted, and upon its being preſented to P. he ſtands amazed, and declares he did not ſign ſuch a Bill, nor ever gave any Perſon a Power, or Orders, to ſign his Name to it, is this Forgery in L? Or had he a Right to do ſo? Or may he not, with Propriety, be indicted for Forgery? Any Perſon who will be kind enough to anſwer the above will greatly oblige the Publick, and their moſt humble Servant.

MEANWELL.

Mr. PRINTER,

THINKING it my Duty, as a Citizen, though unlearned in the Law myſelf, to reflect on that moſt uſeful Science every Ray of Light I can collect in my Focus, that I may contribute my ſmall Mite to the Illumination of the obſcure Parts thereof, I have ſent you the following Caſe, for the Satisfaction of ſuch Gentlemen of that Profeſſion, as well as the reſt of my Countrymen, who, from an Exceſs of Virtue, and a warm Heart, may chance to form too haſty Opinions on certain Deciſions, and precipitately condemn what, upon cool Reflection, they might as cordially commend. The Caſe being an authentick Extract from a great Luminary of the Law, requires no other Comment than what every intelligent Reader will be able to furniſh himſelf.

CASE in POINT.

Auguſt 7th King's Bench, Michaelmas Term, 5. Jac. I.
Sir Thomas Holt *verſus* Aſtrigg.
Action upon the Caſe for Words, &c.

Sir Thomas Holt ſtruck his Cook on the Head with a Cleaver.—The one Part lay on the one Shoulder, and another Part on the other.—The Defendant pleaded not guilty, and found againſt him; and now moved, in Arreſt of Judgment, that theſe Words are not actionable (for it is not averred that the Cook was killed) but argumentative.—And of that Opinion was the Court, Fleming and Williams *abſentibus*.—For Slander ought to be direct, againſt which there may not be any Intendment; but here, notwithſtanding ſuch Wounding, the Party may yet be living.—And it is then but Treſpaſs.—Wherefore it was adjudged for the Defendant.

Sir George Croke's Reports, Vol. 2. Page 184. *2d Edit. Fol.*

*** At the Theatre to-morrow Evening, THE TENDER HUSBAND, with THE HONEST YORKSHIREMAN.

Advertiſements.

To be SOLD *at the Poſt Office*, Williamſburg, *very cheap, for ready Money*,

A BOX containing about twenty Pounds of the very beſt RHUBARB, quite freſh,

WHEREAS ſome Years paſt, when Major *Peachey* was ſtationed in *Auguſta* County, the Subſcriber being in Captain *Thomas Fleming*'s Company, and at *Staunton*, in the ſaid County, did borrow Money of two Soldiers in the ſaid Company, one named *Farlow*, and the other *Hatcher* (or *Thatcher*) now if either of the above Perſons will pleaſe to apply to *Thomas Stockton*, Senior, on *Mitcham*'s River, *Albemarle* County, they may receive their different Debts due to them.

CHARLES BROOKE.

ALL Perſons indebted to the Eſtate of the deceaſed *Gerrard Elliſon*, of *Cheſterfield* County, are deſired to make immediate Payment to the Executors. Thoſe who have Demands againſt the ſaid Eſtate are deſired to make them known, that the ſame may be diſcharged by

6‖ ABRAHAM SALLE.
THOMAS BRANCH.
DANIEL WEISIGER.

IF *WILLIAM ROUGHSEDGE*, late of *Preſtot*, in the County of *Lancaſter* (who was imported as a Tranſport in the *Swaſtle*, Captain *John Metcalfe*, in the Year 1763, and bound to Mr. *Burch*, of *Wicomico*, near *Pile's* Warehouſe, in *Charles* County, *Maryland*) be living, he may hear of Something to his Advantage by applying to me in *Williamſburg, Virginia*; or whoever can give any Intelligence of him, ſo that a Certificate may be had of his being alive, or dead, ſhall be rewarded, by applying to JACOB ALLAN.

WANTED,

A PERSON well acquainted with the Office Buſineſs of an Attorney; if he is alſo well verſed in the Practice of the Courts in *England*, it will be more agreeable. A handſome Salary will be given to a Perſon properly qualified, with a Preference to a ſingle Man. Inquire of Meſſ. *Purdie* and *Dixon*, any Time this Month.

For SALE,

ONE Moiety, or the Whole, of my GRIST and SAW MILLS near *Cabin Point*, in *Surry* County, with three Pair of Milliſtones and two Saws, which are well accuſtomed, and very profitable, and with an additional Expenſe of a Hundred Pounds might be made much more ſo. Theſe Mills are well ſituated on *Chipoax* Creek, on the ſouth Side of *James* River, about Midway of the River, in a growing Neighbourhood, on a good Navigation, has a never failing Stream of Water, where a Merchant Mill may be erected to the greateſt Advantage, and with leſs Expenſe than uſually attends the building ſuch Mills; it may be ſo built that there would be ten or twelve Feet Water near the Mill Houſe, at common Tides. Alſo about four Hundred Acres, and ſome Half Acre Lots, of LAND, adjoining the Mills and Settlements, commonly called the Town, with many Improvements and Conveniences thereon, to be ſold in ſmall Quantities, or Lots. For Terms inquire of the Subſcriber. Alſo two Hundred and forty five Acres of Land on the *Otter Dam* Swamp, about ſix Miles from *Cabin Point*, has both high and low Grounds, ſome Buildings thereon, a valuable young Orchard, about fifty Acres of cleared Land, incloſed with a good Fence. Likewiſe two Hundred and thirty Acres of well timbered LAND about eight Miles from *Cabin Point*, no Buildings thereon. Long Credit will be given for the two laſt mentioned Tracts.

‖ JOHN COCKE.

To be SOLD, *on* Thurſday *the* 16*th of* MAY, *at the late Dwellinghouſe of* David Smith, *deceaſed, in* Dinwiddie (*under a Deed of Truſt from the ſaid* Smith *to me*) *for ready Money, or Merchants Notes payable at the enſuing General Court*,

NINE likely *Virginia* born SLAVES, among whom are two very valuable Fellows.——At the ſame Time will be expoſed to Sale (under the ſame Deed) a great Part of his perſonal Eſtate, conſiſting of a fine Still, many valuable Beds, and a great Deal of Houſehold Furniture, excellent in its Kind. Thoſe becoming Purchaſers to the Value of forty Shillings, or more, will be allowed three Months Credit, on giving Bond and Security; if under that Sum, to pay ready Money.

GRAY BRIGGS.

ON *Friday* the 17th of *May* (if fair, otherwiſe next fair Day) will be ſold at the Dwellinghouſe of Mr. *David Galloway*, in *Northumberland* County, all the ſaid *Galloway*'s Lands, for the Benefit of his Creditors. The Terms of Credit will be agreed on at the Day of Sale, by the Truſtees.

LOST, *about ſix Weeks ago*,

A WHITE enamelled MOURNING RING, the Motto *Sam. Cambridge, Ob. Jan.* 30. 1767, *Æt.* 25. Alſo a HOOP MARQUISETTE RING. Whoever brings them to the Poſt Office ſhall have FIFTEEN SHILLINGS Reward.

GEORGE III. by the Grace of GOD of *Great Britain, France*, and *Ireland*, King, Defender of the Faith, *&c.* to the Sheriff of the County of *Frederick*, greeting: We command you to ſummon *Daniel Buſh*, late of the County of *Frederick*, to appear before our Juſtices of our County Court of *Auguſta*, on the firſt *Tueſday* in next Month, to anſwer a Bill in Chancery exhibited againſt him by *Lewis Neill*; and this he ſhall in no Wiſe omit, under the Penalty of a Hundred Pounds; and have then there this Writ. Witneſs *James Keith*, Clerk of our ſaid Court, at the Courthouſe, this ſixth Day of *September*, in the tenth Year of our Reign. ‖ JAMES KEITH.

COMMITTED to *York* County Jail, on the 14th of *March*, an outlandiſh Negro Woman who cannot, or will not, tell her Owner's Name. She is with Child, has a thin Viſage, and is about four Feet nine Inches high. The Owner may have her on proving his Property, and paying Charges, of

WILLIAM MITCHELL.

STRAYED from Mr. *Field Trent*, in *Henrico* County, a middle ſized bay Horſe, not branded, has a remarkable white Mark on his Neck, occaſioned by a Rope. Whoever will bring him to me in *Cheſterfield* County, near *Oſborne*'s Warehouſe, ſhall have THIRTY SHILLINGS Reward.

EDWARD WILKINSON.

TAKEN up, in *Cumberland*, a black STEER, marked with a Crop in the right Ear, and a Crop and Slit in the left; a black and white COW, of the ſame Mark, that has one of her fore Feet hurt by a Clog; and a white hipſhotten MARE, which has no Brand perceivable. Poſted, and appraiſed, the Steer to thirty five Shillings, the Cow to thirty Shillings, and the Mare to forty Shillings.

RICHARD EGGLESTON.

TAKEN up, in *Albemarle*, a ſmall black MARE about eight Years old, four Feet three or four Inches high, has a ſmall Star in her Forehead, ſome Saddle Spots, a hanging Mane and Switch Tail, no Brand that can be ſeen, trots altogether, and appears to be very forward with Foal. Poſted, and appraiſed to four Pounds.

‖ THOMAS BARLOW.

For CHARTER,

THE Ship JOHNSTON, *Thomas Wilſon* Maſter, Burthen about three Hundred Tuns, mounting fourteen Guns, and Men in Proportion. For Terms apply to *Hepburn* and *Mitchell*, or the Commander.

PORTSMOUTH, *April* 16, 1771. 2‖

APRIL 18, 1771.

THE Naval Officers, and County Court Clerks, are deſired to pay the Emoluments of Government that will be due to me the 25th of this Month to the Treaſurer, who is ſo obliging as to undertake to receive them for me.

W. NELSON.

WANTED,

A JOURNEYMAN who underſtands the Riding Chair Buſineſs; ſuch a One will meet with good Encouragement by applying to the Subſcriber, in *Peterſburg*. 8‖ WILLIAM BRADLEY.

To be SOLD *by Wholeſale, at the Store lately kept by* Smith & Jameſon,

THE GOODS now on Hand, amounting to upwards of eight Hundred Pounds Sterling. The Invoices may be ſeen, and the Terms known, by applying to LAWRENCE SMITH.

*** As very little Regard has been paid to my former Advertiſement, thoſe indebted to the Store muſt blame themſelves if they find their Accounts in the Hands of an Attorney immediately after the General Court.

AS twelve Months are nearly expired ſince the Store kept at *Todd's*, on Account of Meſſ. *M'Call* and *Elliot*, of *Glaſgow*, by the Subſcriber, has been diſcontinued, it is expected that ſuch Perſons as are indebted there will be ready, upon Application, to diſcharge their reſpective Balances; and it may be depended upon that ſuch as do not will be ſued, as the Indulgence already given the Cuſtomers has been ſuch that no farther can be allowed, or reaſonably expected.

I have about fourteen Hundred Pounds Sterling worth of GOODS, which I would ſell cheap.

Tf ROBINSON DAINGERFIELD.

ROCKY RIDGE, *April* 2, 1771.

THE Subſcribers having filled up a Tobacco Note, No. 1867, 1228, 137, 1091 neat, payable to *William Mills*, dated *Rocky Ridge* Warehouſe, *March* 28, 1771, which is ſuppoſed to have been taken off their Table by ſome ill deſigning Perſon: This is to forewarn any Perſon from purchaſing the ſaid Tobacco Note, as another Note was granted *Mills* for the ſame.

SCOTT & BRANCH, Inſpectors.

Juſt imported in the Nelly *Frigat, Captain* Archibald Greig, *from* London,

A LARGE Aſſortment of DRUGS and MEDICINES, to be ſold by the Subſcriber, Wholeſale or Retail, at a low Advance, for ready Money. ALEXANDER GORDON.

JOURNEYMEN TAILORS will meet with good Encouragement by applying to the Subſcriber, at *Oſborne's* Warehouſe, in *Cheſterfield* County.

2‖ WILLIAM SKINNER.

To be SOLD *at* Fredericksburg, *on* Thurſday *the* 20*th of* June, *being* Spotſylvania *Court Day*,

THE DWELLINGHOUSE now poſſeſſed by me, with the Timber Yard adjoining, whereon are erected a Kitchen, Smokehouſe, and every Convenience neceſſary for a Family; it is ſituated on the main Street in *Fredericksburg*, and may be eaſily converted into a Store. Credit will be given until *October* General Court for one Half the Money, and until *April* General Court for the other Half.

9 THOMAS MILLER.

For SALE,

A TRACT of LAND in *Mecklenburg* County, on the Head of *Butcher's* Creek, containing one Thouſand four Hundred and ninety Acres; it will be laid off in ſmall Parcels. Any One inclinable to purchaſe may ſee the Land, and know the Terms, by applying to Mr. *Lewis Burwell* of the ſaid County. JOHN BURWELL.

To be SOLD *to the higheſt Bidder, on the Premiſes, on* Thurſday *the* 6*th of* June,

A TRACT of LAND in *Dinwiddie* County, containing about five Hundred Acres, whereon *Mary Winſton* lately lived. There is on the ſaid Land a large new Dwellinghouſe, and all neceſſary Outhouſes; the Plantation is in good Order for Cropping with ten Hands; it is about thirty Miles from *Peterſburg*. Credit will be given until the firſt of *January* 1772.

And on *Monday* the 29th Inſtant (*April*) will be ſold, at the ſame Place, all the perſonal Eſtate of the ſaid *Mary Winſton*, conſiſting of HORSES, CATTLE, SHEEP, and HOGS, and various Kinds of HOUSEHOLD and KITCHEN FURNITURE. The Credit for the ſaid perſonal Eſtate to be agreed on at the Day of Sale.

2‖ JOHN COLEMAN, Executor.

To be SOLD *to the higheſt Bidder, for ready Money, on the 24th of this Inſtant* (April) *on the Premiſes*,

A TRACT of LAND lying in *Amelia* County, upon *Cellar* Creek, containing, by Eſtimation, one Hundred Acres; alſo three *Virginia* born SLAVES, by Virtue of a Deed of Truſt made to me by *Abraham Wells*. 1‖ HERBERT HAYNES.

To be SOLD, *and entered on at* Chriſtmas,

A PLANTATION on *Bennet's* Creek, in the County of *Nanſemond*, containing, by Eſtimation, one Hundred and forty five Acres, with good Improvements thereon. For Terms apply to *Wills Cowper*, in *Suffolk*.

RUN away from *Charles City*, in *September* 1769, a Negro Fellow named CHARLES, of a yellow Complexion, about ſeven and twenty Years of Age, five Feet eight or nine Inches high, and is an artful cunning Fellow; had on, and carried with him, when he went away, ſundry Clothes, but of what Sort more than common is not remembered, only a Bearſkin great Coat, and a Pair of large Silver Shoe Buckles. He is a Sawer and Shoemaker by Trade, and carried with him his Shoemaker's Tools. The Fellow reads well, and is a great Preacher, from which I imagine he will paſs for a Freeman. I hereby offer a Reward of FIVE POUNDS for apprehending him, if taken in the Colony; if out of it, TEN POUNDS. SARAH FLOYD.

N. B. The above Fellow ran away the 16th of *February* 1765, and was abſent near two Years. 2‖

RUN away laſt *June* was a Twelvemonth, out of *Albemarle* County, a Negro Man named JAMES. He is a pretty large Fellow, and had on, when he went away, an Oſnabrug Shirt, Cotton Jacket and Breeches; his Coat has Hearts on the Hips behind, and on the Shoulders, doubled and quilted, with Horn Buttons; he has loſt a Piece of one, or each, of his Ears, and has a large Beard. He is about eight and twenty Years old, a *Virginia* born Fellow, and ſpeaks very good *Engliſh*. He has been taken up in *Glouceſter* County, and was brought into *Louiſa*, from whence he made his Eſcape, and is ſuppoſed to have made down that Way again. Whoever takes up the ſaid Fellow, and convey him to me in *Buckingham*, near *Willis*'s Creek, ſhall have FORTY SHILLINGS Reward, beſides what the Law allows.

2‖ JOHN BUSH.

RUN away from the Subſcriber, at *Oſborne's* Warehouſe, on *Tueſday* the 2d Inſtant (*April*) a Negro Fellow named NED, about five Feet ten Inches high, well made, and remarkably black. He is a *Virginia* born Negro, and very ſenſible; on one Side of his Mouth (but which I cannot recollect) there is a Scar; when he ſpeaks quick he ſtammers a little, and is ſomewhat addicted to drinking. He had Changes of Apparel, ſo that I cannot deſcribe that in which he went off. As he has a Wife at Mr. *Peterfield Trent's*, in *Stockes*, it is moſt probable he may be lurking about the Falls of *James* River. Whoever will bring the ſaid Runaway to me here, or ſecure him where I may get him, ſhall have TWENTY SHILLINGS Reward, beſides what the Law allows. 2‖ JOHN B. FOESE.

POETS CORNER.

Part of the LAST CHORUS *of the fecond Act of* SENECA's TROADES.

FRAIL is the State of viſionary Man,
His Pleaſures tranſient, and his Life a Span;
At Morn he blooms, with conſcious Pride elate,
At Eve he ſhrinks, and dreads impending Fate:
So the gay Flower that decks the Woodland Glade,
Is doom'd to bloſſom, and is doom'd to fade.
When Fate demands our tributary Breath,
Then ſay, O Reaſoner! what thou dread'ſt in Death?
Oft, on a Dunghill, Virtue's left to rot,
Its Worth neglected, and its Charms forgot;
Whilſt gaudy Villains reap the wiſh'd for Prize,
And ill got Trappings ſtrike our wondering Eyes.
How round the Heart the ſoft Affections twine,
When the Tear falls at injur'd Virtue's Shrine!
But oft we ſtretch our Aid to Worth in vain,
And Pity adds but to a Life of Pain:
The Roſe that ſcents the Zephyr's balmy Wing,
Beneath its Leaves retains a poignant Sting.
No real Joys from Wealth or Fortune flow,
Nay Length of Life is but protracted Wo.
Then what is Death? Why ſhould the Name affright?
The empty Bugbear of a Winter's Night!
Why ſhould we ſhudder at this final Blow,
Which ſoothes each Care, and drowns the Voice of Wo?
Let Minds which float on Fancy's airy Wing
Paint Fields Elyſian and eternal Spring,
Let ſad Enthuſiaſts form a dreary Cave,
And feel the Blaſt which curls Cocytus' Wave,
Be mine the Lot to paſs unheeded through
Life's mazy Path, and take a tranſient View
Of fleeting Bliſs, while now and then a Smile
Plays on my Lips, each Sorrow to beguile;
Not over-fond of Life, nor fearing Death,
Content and tranquil I'll reſign my Breath:
For though with airy Joys our Fancies teem,
Sure Life and Death are but an anxious Dream.

GENERAL POST OFFICE, New York, *January* 22, 1771.

HIS Majeſty's Poſtmaſter General having (for the better facilitating of Correſpondence between *Great Britain* and *America*) been pleaſed to add a fifth Packet Boat to the Station between *Falmouth* and *New York*, Notice is hereby given that the Mail, for the future, will be cloſed, at the Poſt Office in *New York*, at twelve of the Clock at Night, on the firſt *Tueſday* in every Month, and deſpatched by a Packet, the next Day, for *Falmouth*.

By Command of the Deputy Poſtmaſter General.
ALEXANDER COLDEN, Secretary.

RUN away from the Subſcriber, on *Tueſday* the 26th of *March*, a likely *Virginia* born Negro Man named CANDLEMAS, of a yellow Complexion, about nineteen Years of Age, five Feet ſix or ſeven Inches high, and has a Scar on the right Side of his Face. He had on, and took with him, white plain Jacket and Breeches, a ſhort black ſpotted Cotton double breaſted Jacket, a *Virginia* Cloth Jacket without Sleeves, checked with blue and red. He formerly belonged to Mr. *Holt Richeſon* of *King William*, and I imagine is gone there again. Whoever will bring the ſaid Slave to me, near *Beavil*'s Bridge, in *Amelia*, ſhall have THREE POUNDS Reward.

2 JOHN ELLINGTON.

ISLE of WIGHT, *April* 15, 1771.

RUN away from the Subſcriber, the Beginning of this Month, a Negro Fellow named BURTON, about five Feet four Inches high, of a yellow Complexion, has blue ſpotted Negro Jacket and Breeches, and an Oſnabrug Shirt. He was taken up ſome Time ago, and made his Eſcape by cutting his Overſeer in ſeveral Places with a Knife. Whoever apprehends the ſaid Slave, and ſecures him ſo that I may get him again, ſhall have TWENTY SHILLINGS Reward, beſides what the Law allows.

GEORGE NARSWORTHY.

*** All Maſters of Veſſels are forewarned from carrying him out of the Country, as he is outlawed.

TAKEN up, in *Cumberland*, a pied Cow marked with a Crop and two Slits in each Ear; alſo a brindled YEARLING marked with a Crop and two Slits in the right Year, and a Crop and Underkeel in the left. Poſted, and appraiſed to fifty five Shillings.

SAMUEL HYDE SAUNDERS.

TAKEN up, in *York* County, a ſmall black MARE, has no Brand that I can perceive, two white Feet, a Switch Tail, and hanging Mane. Poſted, and appraiſed to fifty Shillings.

CHARLES HANSFORD.

TAKEN up, at the *Little Fork*, in *Culpeper*, a black HORSE COLT about two Years old, neither dockt nor branded. Poſted, and appraiſed to fifty Shillings. HERMAN BACK.

TAKEN up, in *Suſſex*, near *Surry* old Courthouſe, about the Middle of *February* laſt, a Mouſe coloured MARE, but ſince ſhe ſhedded is a dark bay; ſhe is about four Feet five Inches high, docked, but has no Brand perceivable, and is about fifteen Years old. Poſted, and appraiſed to forty Shillings. LAURENCE SMITH.

TAKEN up, in *Dinwiddie*, a dark bay HORSE with a Blaze in his Face, ſhod before, has a Switch Tail and hanging Mane, about four Feet ſeven or eight Inches high, nine or ten Years old, and branded on the near Buttock IF. Poſted, and appraiſed to eight Pounds.

RICHARD NEWMAN.

TAKEN up, in *Albemarle*, a white MARE about twelve or thirteen Years old, very much fleabitten, about four Feet three or four Inches high, her Mane has been roached, and her Tail bobbed, branded on the near Buttock H, with a middling ſized Bell on. Poſted, and appraiſed to four Pounds. BENJAMIN THURMOND.

TAKEN up, in *Spotſylvania*, a ſmall black MARE, branded on the off Buttock T; ſhe is undocked, and has a large Star in her Forehead. Poſted, and appraiſed to three Pounds ten Shillings.

GEORGE FULLER HARRIS.

TAKEN up, in *Pittſylvania*, on *Sandy* River, a ſorrel Horſe, blind of his right Eye, branded on the right Buttock X, has a ſmall Star in his Face, ſeveral Saddle Spots on his Back, and had on a ſmall Bell. Poſted, and appraiſed to ſix Pounds ten Shillings.

JOSEPH CUNINGHAM.

APRIL 7, 1771.

THIS is to give Notice to all my Creditors that I intend to take the Benefit of the Inſolvent Act at *Cumberland* Court in *April*. 1 HARTWELL MACON.

FIFTY very fine SLAVES, Men, Women, Boys, and Girls (among them ſome good Tradeſmen) will be ſold in *Williamſburg*, on *Wedneſday* the 8th of *May*, for ready Money, before the *Raleigh* Tavern.

WANTED *in* NORBORNE *Pariſh*, Frederick *County*, A SCHOOLMASTER well qualified to teach Writing and Arithmetick; if *Latin* alſo, the more agreeable, and the Salary enlarged. It will not be expected that he ſhould teach more than fifteen or twenty Scholars. For farther Particulars inquire of the Printer of this Paper; or of *J. Nourſe* at *Piedmont*, in the ſaid County. None need apply but ſuch as can have an undoubted Character for Diligence and Sobriety.

N. B. It is thought a Dancing Maſter likewiſe would meet with Encouragement in the above County. 12

To be SOLD *at* Fredericksburg, *on* Monday *the* 20th *of* May, *being Fair Day*,

ABOUT fifty choice SLAVES, uſed to Cropping and Farming; for which twelve Months Credit will be allowed, on Bond, with Security, bearing Intereſt from the Date. Five per Cent. diſcounted for ready Money.

I have alſo ſome other Slaves to diſpoſe of at private Sale, among whom are two Houſe Carpenters and Coopers, a Ship Carpenter and Caulker, three Watermen (one of whom has gone Skipper of a Sloop for ſome Years paſt, and is well acquainted with the Bay and moſt of the Rivers in *Virginia* and *Maryland*) with a few Houſe Servants.

I will likewiſe ſell the Plantation whereon I now live, in *King George* County, oppoſite to *Fredericksburg* (with or without the Ferry) with another valuable Plantation at the *Great Marſh*, in *Fauquier* County. Both of them are laid down in Farm, and may be had with or without the Slaves, Stocks, and Corn thereon. Credit (if required) will be extended to one, two, or three Years, to ſuit the Purchaſer.

JAMES HUNTER.

To be SOLD, *on* Monday *the* 29th *of this Inſtant* (April) *at* Thomas Gilliam's, *Senior*, *in* Southampton,

A PIECE of exceeding good TOBACCO LAND, containing four Hundred and twenty nine Acres. Two Hundred and fifty Pounds to be paid down; and twelve Months Credit for the Remainder, the Purchaſer giving Bond, with approved Security, to

HENRY HARRISON.

Juſt IMPORTED *in the* Matty, *Captain* Fox, *and to be ſold reaſonably by the Subſcriber*, *in* Williamſburg,

A LARGE Aſſortment of DRUGS and MEDICINES; alſo white and brown Sugar Candy, *Spaniſh* Licorice, Grots, Iſinglaſs, Prunes, Pearl Barley, Sago, Salop, Hartſhorn Shavings, Saltpetre, Borax, Sallad Oil, Barbers Oil, Oil Cloth, *Hungary* and Lavender Waters, Cinnamon, Cloves, Mace, Nutmegs, Ginger, Pepper, Alliſpice, Sticking Plaſter, *Hill*'s Elixir Bardana, Eſſence of Water Dock, Tincture of Valerian, Tincture of Golden Rod, Jeſuits Drops, Lancets, *Anderſon*'s and *Lockyer*'s Pills, *James*'s Powders, Anodyne Necklaces, *Stoughton*'s, *Daffy*'s, and *Squire*'s Elixirs, *Frounces*'s Female Strengthening Elixir, *Turlington*'s and *Fryar*'s Balſams, *Bateman*'s Drops, *Freeman*'s and *Godfrey*'s Cordials, *Britiſh* Oil, Verdigriſe, Vermilion, Gold and Silver Leaf, *Dutch* Metal, Breaſt Pipes and Nipple Glaſſes, Oil of Turpentine, Rotten Stone, Roſin, Copperas, Logwood in Chips, Blue Stone, Potaſh, Alum, Brimſtone, *Greenough*'s Tincture, Tooth Bruſhes, Clyſter Pipes, *&c. &c. &c.*

JAMES CARTER.

To be SOLD *for ready Money*, *at the* Raleigh, *on* Thurſday *the* 2d *of* May,

SUNDRY fine *Virginia* born SLAVES, belonging to the Eſtate of Mr. *Charles Blacknall*, deceaſed.

MARY BLACKNALL, } Executors.
JOHN DIXON, }

*** Likewiſe a good CHARIOT, and HARNESS for four Horſes.

To be SOLD *by Auction*, *by Virtue of a Deed of Truſt from* William Cole, *for the Benefit of his Creditors*, *at* Charles City *Courthouſe*, *on the firſt* Wedneſday *in* May,

TWENTY five valuable *Virginia* born SLAVES, and ſundry Leaſes of the *Buckland* Tract of Land lying in the ſaid County, granted for three Lives and twenty one Years, to the Amount of about three Hundred Pounds a Year; and on the next Day will be ſold at *Swinyard*'s, at the Houſe of the ſaid *William Cole*, a large Stock of CATTLE, HORSES, HOGS, and SHEEP, with all the HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE of the ſaid *Cole*. The Slaves and Leaſes will be ſold for three Years Credit, *viz.* three yearly Payments, the firſt without Intereſt, and the two laſt with Intereſt. The Stocks, *&c.* will be ſold on twelve Months Credit. Bond and Security for the Whole to be made by the Purchaſers to the Honourable *William Byrd*, Eſquire.

RUN away from the Subſcriber, in *Lancaſter*, on the 24th of *December* laſt, a ſlim Negro Fellow named WILL, about five Feet ten Inches high, between thirty and forty Years of Age, and has been bred to Gardening and taking Care of Horſes. Whoever ſecures the ſaid Fellow, ſo as I get him again, ſhall have THREE POUNDS Reward; and if brought to my Houſe, FIVE POUNDS.

1 JOHN WORMELEY.

CULPEPER, *April* 1, 1771.

RUN away from their Maſter, this Day, two *Iriſh* Servant Men. One named THOMAS TODD, five Feet ſeven or eight Inches high, of a reddiſh Complexion, wears his own long Hair, is a Shoemaker by Trade, and has ſtolen all my Tools; he took with him a Pair of *Ruſſia* Drill Breeches, a Sailor's Pea Fearnought Jacket, Check and brown Sheeting Shirts, and I believe a white One. The other named DENNIS FERRELL, five Feet two or three Inches high, of a whitiſh Complexion, and is a Miller by Trade; he had on Cotton Velvet Breeches, a brown coloured Coat, and ſuch a Jacket and Shirts as the other. Each of them ſtole a Horſe; one a large dark bay, branded on the near Buttock reſembling NL in a Piece, was gored in the Belly laſt *Auguſt*, and his Guts ſhow through the Rim on the off Side; the other a ſorrel, with a bald Face, and branded on the near Shoulder W. They alſo ſtole a Bearſkin great Coat with Metal Buttons, a Pair of neat ſtitched Pumps, two Pair of Womens Shoes, ſome upper Leather, and two Mens Saddles, one of them new. Whoever will apprehend the ſaid Runaways, and bring them to me, or ſecure them ſo as I get them again, ſhall have FIVE POUNDS Reward. WILLIAM WILLIAMS.

TAKEN up, in *Spotſylvania*, a ſmall Bull Stag, of a reddiſh Colour, with ſundry white Spots about him, white Face and Legs, and is above five Years old; marked with a Crop, Slit, and Underkeel in the right Ear, and a Crop in the left. Poſted, and appraiſed to thirty five Shillings.

JOHN WALLER.

TAKEN up, in *Cumberland*, a white Mare about four Feet five or ſix Inches high, branded on the near Buttock XD, and has got on a Bell marked AC. Poſted, and appraiſed to five Pounds.

WILLIAM HAMBLETON.

To be SOLD, *on long Credit*, *the three following Tracts of* LAND, viz.

ONE Tract containing four Hundred Acres, lying in *Spotſylvania* County, on the Head of *Bluff* Run, about eighteen Miles from *Fredericksburg*. One other Tract lying in *Amherſt* County, on *Owen*'s Creek, containing four Hundred Acres; it is well timbered, and a good Soil for Tobacco and *Indian* Corn. One Tract lying in *Pittſylvania* County, on *Sycamore* Creek, near Captain *Benjamin Clements*'s, containing two Hundred Acres; this is likewiſe good Tobacco Land. Any Perſon inclinable to purchaſe either of the above Tracts of Land may know the Terms by applying to Mr. *Charles Irving*, Merchant in *Albemarle* County, or to the Subſcriber in *Richmond* Town. The above Lands are the Property of *John Loving*, Senior, of *Amherſt* County, but made over by a Deed of Truſt to the Subſcriber. Two Years Credit, or longer if required, will be given, on Bond and approved Security.

Tf WILLIAM MITCHELL.

THE Subſcriber having been bred to Phyſick in his younger Years, and having attended particularly to this Study for theſe three Years paſt, now purpoſes to practiſe on the moſt moderate Terms. He cannot with Sincerity boaſt of having attained the *Ne plus ultra* of the *Æſculapian* Art, nor yet of acquiring any ſuperiour Degree of Knowledge in this Science; but flatters himſelf that, by a vigilant and due Attention to the Indications and Efforts of Nature in thoſe ſick Perſons who ſhould, through Choice or Neceſſity, be committed to his Care, he may be able to afford them proper and timely Aſſiſtance.

6 W. STARK.

*** The Copartnerſhip in a medicinal Shop between Doctor *Bland* and myſelf being diſſolved, the Debtors are deſired to be as expeditious as poſſible in making Payment. The Shop will be furniſhed as before, with Medicines of the beſt Quality, and Preſcriptions made up in the moſt accurate and elegant Manner.

A MEETING of the Creditors of Mr. *David Galloway*, at the *Raleigh* Tavern in *Williamſburg*, on the 7th *May*, is requeſted by the Truſtees. 6

To be SOLD, *on reaſonable Terms*,

HIS Majeſty's PATENT, or Grant, for twenty Thouſand Acres of LAND in *Weſt Florida*. Any Perſon, or Perſons, inclinable to purchaſe may be informed of the Particulars by inquiring of *Joſeph Ogden*, at the Sign of the Croſs Keys, the Corner of *Cheſtnut* and *Third* Streets, *Philadelphia*. 12

To be SOLD *to the higheſt Bidder*, *on the Premiſes*, *purſuant to an* ACT *of* ASSEMBLY, *on* Wedneſday *the* 15th *of* May,

TWO Thouſand eight Hundred Acres of LAND, being the upper Part of a Tract belonging to *Armiſtead Lightfoot*, Eſquire, in *Brunſwick* County. It will be laid off into Lots, to make it convenient to the Purchaſers; and any Perſon inclined to buy may be ſhown it by applying to *Thomas Gholſon*, who lives on it. Credit will be allowed until the firſt of *November* next, upon giving Bond and Security to

LEWIS BURWELL,
JAMES BURWELL,
8 THOMAS MANN RANDOLPH, } Truſtees.
JOHN WOODSON,

For SALE, *and may be entered on in* NOVEMBER *next*,

THE LAND whereon I now live, containing two Hundred and ſeventy four Acres. It is exceeding good for Grain, Tobacco, *&c.* and lies ſo level that nine Tenths may be plowed with the greateſt Eaſe. The Improvements on the ſame conſiſt of a Plantation, in good Order, ſufficient for working ſeven or eight Hands, the Whole lying to the Plow; an Ordinary Houſe fifty four Feet long, finiſhed off in a complete Manner, has three Rooms with Fireplaces below Stairs, beſides lodging Rooms, and three Rooms above Stairs, one of which has a Fireplace; a Houſe twenty Feet in Length, and ſixteen in Width, with two Rooms below, and one above Stairs, wherein lives the Clerk of the County, and keeps the Office; two Kitchens, one of which is very valuable; a Dairy, Meathouſe, Barn, fine ſtrong Stables, Corn Houſes, two fine Gardens, of the beſt ſawed Framing and Pales; and, in ſhort, every Convenience that is neceſſary for the Ordinary and Plantation Uſes. There are alſo, on the ſame Plantation, two large ſtanding Stores kept, of very conſiderable Trade; the Storehouſes are large and commodious, the cheapeſt of which did not coſt leſs than a Hundred and fifty Pounds; to each Storehouſe belongs a Houſe for the Reſidence of the Merchants, one of which coſt upwards of a Hundred Pounds, the other upwards of ſeventy five; there alſo belongs to the Stores fine ſtrong Stables, *&c.* There are two Tailors Shops, with Kitchens, and other Conveniencies, belonging thereto; as alſo three Blackſmiths Shops, *&c.* The Rents of which, in the Whole, amount pretty conſiderably. Beſides theſe two Stores on my Plantation, a third, of conſiderable Trade, is ſettled (for the Convenience of their Diets, *&c.* in the Ordinary) within, or about, three Hundred Yards from my Ordinary Door, on Land that does not belong to me. This Place is more commodiouſly ſituated, and better calculated for Trade, than perhaps any of the back Parts in this Colony at leaſt, if not on the Continent. To every Dwellinghouſe, Store, *&c. &c.* (Tailors and Blackſmiths Shops excepted) are good Brick Chimnies, the Houſes underpinned with Bricks, and good Cellars, and all in good Repair. The Whole of the Buildings are placed uniform, in Lines and Squares, ſo as to reſemble a Town. None of the Buildings have been built over eight Years, and almoſt all the valuable Buildings within five Years. The Situation is high, and remarkably healthy, commanding a delightful Proſpect of the Mountains and Country round. It lies about eight Miles from *Amherſt* Courthouſe, on the main *Carolina* Road, which is greatly uſed by Travellers, and, together with the great Reſort of Gentlemen to this Place, conſumes as much Liquors as coſt me annually three Hundred Pounds, beſides Proviſions for Men and Beaſts. As Perſons at a Diſtance inclining to purchaſe may better judge whether it would be worth their While to come and ſee the Place, I think it not amiſs to inform them that I will take eight Hundred Pounds for the Place, and give a reaſonable Time for Payment, which is many Hundred Pounds below the intrinſick Value of it.

I will alſo ſell to the Purchaſer (if required) moſt of the Furniture belonging to the Ordinary, at leaſt ten good Feather Beds, with Furniture to the ſame; Walnut and Mohogany Tables, Chairs, *&c. &c.*

16 GABRIEL PENN.

N. B. All the Merchants, Storekeepers, Clerk of the County, their Servants, *&c.* are boarded in the Ordinary, the Profits of which are pretty conſiderable to me.

RUN away from the Subſcriber, in *Prince Edward*, ſome Time in *June* laſt, a Negro Lad named WINDSOR, who for ſeveral Years paſt has waited upon me, and is acquainted with moſt Parts of the Country. He is a ſenſible and artful Fellow, about five Feet high, a handſome lively Look, and ſpeaks quick. He was taken up by Mr. *William Mitchell* of *York*, and committed to that Jail, at which Time he called himſelf *William Florence*, and ſaid he was free, and, by the Aſſiſtance of ſome other Negro impriſoned with him, broke the Priſon. He has ſince been ſeen about *Williamſburg*, near which Place perhaps he is ſtill concealed. He carried away with him a brown Holland Coat, blue Broadcloth Waiſtcoat, two white Linen Shirts, two Pair of Oſnabrug Breeches, and good Shoes and Stockings. As I have Reaſon to apprehend he will endeavour to get on Board a Veſſel, in Order to make his Eſcape out of the Colony, I do hereby forewarn all Maſters and Commanders of Veſſels from taking him on Board. I will give TEN POUNDS to any Perſon that will contrive him to me, and FIVE POUNDS for ſuch Intelligence that I may get him. Tf WILLIAM WATT.

For SALE,

TWENTY Thouſand Acres of LAND, in the Counties of *Frederick* and *Hampſhire*, which was advertiſed ſome Years ago in this Colony, and the neighbouring Provinces, and its Situation and Qualities then deſcribed; therefore think it needleſs to repeat them now. It will be ſold very cheap, and reaſonable Time of Payment will be allowed the Purchaſer, or Purchaſers, for one Half of the Purchaſe Money; who may be ſhown the Premiſes by applying to the Subſcriber, in *Wincheſter*. 9 BRYAN BRUIN.

Wanted on CHARTER, *to load Tar and Turpentine in* NORTH CAROLINA,

A VESSEL of about fifteen Hundred Barrels Burthen. For Terms apply to *James Marſden* in *Norfolk*, or the Subſcribers at *Richmond*; who have for Sale a Quantity of good SEINE TWINE.

Tf STORRS & ELLIS.

RUN away from the Subſcriber, on *Saturday* the 26th of *January*, an indented Servant Man named WILLIAM READ. He is a well ſet Fellow, about five Feet ten Inches high, and ſpeaks the Weſt Country Dialect pretty broad; had on, and took with him, a dark coloured Duffil ſhort Frock Coat, a Pair of blue Plains Breeches with a ſpotted Cotton Waiſtband, a Pair of Yarn Stockings, Check Shirt, and *Virginia* made Shoes. He is a Farmer, and underſtands Something of making and laying Bricks. Whoever delivers the ſaid Servant to me at *Weſt Point*, in *King William* County, or ſecures him ſo that I may get him again, ſhall have FORTY SHILLINGS Reward.

Tf JOHN WEST.

RUN away from the Subſcriber, at the Falls of *James* River, the Middle of laſt Month, a Negro Man named DAVY, belonging to the Hon. *William Byrd*, Eſquire, about thirty Years old, five Feet eight Inches high, and very ſtout made; he is of a yellow Complexion, has a down Look, and a Defect in ſome of his fore Teeth. He is ſuppoſed to be lurking about *Hanover* Town, *Peterſburg*, or gone towards *Carolina*. Whoever will apprehend the ſaid Fellow, and bring him to me, ſhall have FORTY SHILLINGS Reward; and if taken out of the Colony, FIVE POUNDS. Tf DAVID PATTESON.

ALL Perſons may be ſupplied with this PAPER at 12*ſ.* 6*d.* a Year, and have ADVERTISEMENTS (of a moderate Length) inſerted in it for 3*ſ.* the firſt Week, and 2*ſ.* each Week after.——*** All Sorts of PRINTING WORK done at this Office in the neateſt Manner, with Care and Expedition.